

THE BAPTIST RECORD

BON MOZ

The American Institute of Archaeology has voted a fellowship of \$600-\$800 for the school at Athens.

The Greeks are about to restore the old Olympic games. \$160,000 has already been contributed for that purpose.

"It is reported that the North pole has been found—that it was on the top of a mountain—and, that a fellow had it knocking down perimmons."

"Kaiser William employed forty-two cooks to make up the dinner given at Holtenau on June 19. Twelve hundred guests were present, and the cost of the banquet about \$25,000."

The great problem of "what about the new woman?" has been safely and hopefully solved. Here it is: Buggins—"Why all this talk about the new woman?" Muggins—"I suppose because it isn't safe to refer to any woman as 'the old woman'."

If you are muggins enough to still think that marriage is a failure, do you just ask these folks about it. "A lively old couple were recently married at North Adams, Mass. Elisha Kingsley, aged ninety-two, led to the altar Mrs. Julia Howes, who is in her seventy-first year."

The liquor traffic men are trying hard to cause the Belgian government to believe that the suppression of 38,000 drinking shops has led to an alarming increase in the consumption of alcohol. But it is the old blank cartridge so often fired off in this country—"prohibition don't prohibit."

There are still some foolish virgins around in the land, lestwise one of them turns up now and then in Chicago. She goes out on her bicycle in the night without oil in her lamp and finds herself run-in by a policeman. The law says a woman on a bicycle must let her light shine in the night as well as in the day.

Perhaps there never was so clear a case of the perfect meeting of extremes, as that of the noted Oscar Wilde—the highest order of aestheticism combined to the lowest order of beastiality. Surely "man is fearfully and wonderfully made" to be able to produce of himself such an unparalleled specimen of the paradoxical monstrosity.

It seems to be an iron fact if not a law of nature, that unconscionable conservatism—custom—even fashion is one of the greatest hindrances to the advanced woman. Consider this as a case in point, Mrs. Strongminded—"If women would only stand shoulder to shoulder, they would soon win the suffrage." Dr. Guffy—"But, madam, that is something they can't do, with the present style in sleeves."

When Mrs. E. Cady Stanton and Mr. Bob Ingersoll, with their cohorts of Unitarian and Universalist women got their Woman's Bible out, the higher critics will find such learned and loving sympathy, and aid and comfort in their loneliness, that they will take heart anew and join their forces thereto. Then the black banners will wave and the great clock of the pit will strike twelve.

A London Journal is responsible for this unfortunate slip of an agitated "clergyman." "The reverend gentleman, on entering the pulpit, announced that the bishop of Manchester was making a tour of his diocese, and might shortly be expected to visit this church. He then proceeded, without a pause, to deliver the text and said: 'Be sober, be vigilant, because your adversary, the devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about, seeking whom he may devour.'"

Somebody has said, and we guess it is only a guess that "great men act, but do not drift." Some men have attained to notoriety if not to some sort of renown by accidentally "acting," while drifting. We knew more than one such case during the late war. A soldier was wandering on a battlefield, being lost from his command. Suddenly he was confronted by a squad of about 50 of the enemy who were themselves lost and were looking for some one to whom they might surrender. He marched them into quarters as if he had captured them and was promoted.

We are continually meeting with proofs that confirm us in the oft-expressed opinion that wedlock is the normal condition of human life and that ninety-nine hundred and ninety-nine and a half of the women as well as the men will marry if they have a chance whether it is for the better or for the worse. And here is another case in point: "Please, ma'am," said the cook, "I'd like to give you a week's notice."

"Why, Mary, this is a great surprise. Do you hope to better yourself?" "Well, no, not exactly that," answered Mary, with a blush. "I'm going to get married."

BUSY-BODIES.

That paragraph of the editor in a late issue about "busy-bodies" had a suggestion for my weekly steggy thought. It is this: Are there not some preachers who are "busy-bodies in other people's matters?" Sometimes—a little more so than righteousness or propriety or even decency warrants? It has come to be that it is actually dangerous to invite some preachers to help in a meeting or to visit your people or to offer to exchange pulpits with them. They seem to be forever on the hunt for a place—a better place than they have, or else a place for some dear friend who they want to have near them or perchance some slow coach to provide for. "Or ways that are dark and tricks that are vain," they seem to have the monopoly and to be experts of the "first water."

If they can find a disgruntled member who has any sort of an adverse thought against the pastor that is start enough. It matters not how slight or unreasonable may be the objection or criticism; out of it a mere molehill he finds it easy to manufacture a whole lot of "busy-bodies" and then he goes around among the people and after a while the pastor finds himself undermined and a party, not large but by no means a very small minority, but a party quite large enough to mar his peace and destroy his influence and cause him to resign and go. There is scarcely a church in the whole land where there is not some one or more members a little out with the pastor either because he has tread on his or her toes in a fancied personal criticism, or has failed to do something they thought he ought to do and they have set themselves to retaliate by securing his removal. These malcontents are just the kind of timber for the "busy-body" preacher to manipulate. He magnifies that one and suggests other objections either directly or indirectly and does not fail to mention methods of procedure, and in fact turns pretty nearly the whole motive power by which a hitherto happy pastorate is broken up, and one of very doubtful tendency and tenure instituted in its place.

But these "busy-body" preachers and their too subservient tools need not facilitate themselves with the thought that they are fortunate about all others. There are certain inevitable tendencies which usually if not certainly grow into irremediable consequences.

If they are not called of God into the sacred office, then we know who they are and how they got there and what the end will be. See Matt. 7:22; and it so be that they are the Lord's called ones as were Aaron and I don't doubt such may be then to their own Master they must stand or fall, but certain it is that he, in his infallible Word has declared that "God is not mocked for whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap."

EASTFORK AND WHAT I SAW WHILE THERE.
DEAR BRO. HACKNEY:—It was my privilege to visit Eastfork High School in June in connection with their commencement exercises. Eastfork school is located about fifteen miles west of Summit, Miss., and within a "stone's throw" of Old Eastfork church, one of the strongest and most influential churches in South Mississippi. Bro. J. H. Lane is the happy pastor of this and Mars Hill church, another strong and wide-awake church eight miles distant. His home is at Eastfork, and he has built for himself a real "pastor's home" and his good wife knows just how to make one feel at home in it. Eastfork has a first class school and the prospects are bright for the future. Surrounded as it is by energetic, intelligent farmers, who are looking to the education and moral development of their children, I predict for it a wide influence at no distant day. May God speed the day when more such schools shall be built in our land of flowers and sunshine.

we may leave the impress of "our own people," not only upon this, but on the generations that are to follow us? Surely God speaks to us through the present opportunities that lie within our reach.

GIVEN TO THE OBEDIENT.
The Holy Spirit is given to those only who obey God. Peter spoke of the Holy Spirit, whom God hath given to them that obey him. It is not enough that one be a believer in God; he is not sufficient to be a person who believes that Jesus is the Son of God. Moreover, one may become a veritable Christian and yet not have much of the Holy Spirit. There may be eternal life in the heart, yet a little of it as to constitute "only a starchy spiritual childhood." In the first place, one cannot become a Christian at all without obeying God. Eternal life is given to only the obedient. And then, in the second place, the fullness of the Holy Spirit is given to those only who have fully obeyed God. "I'm going to get married."

The measure of the reception of the Holy Spirit is according to the extent of one's obedience to God. Just as certain as one obeys God, just as surely does he prevent God from giving him that measure of the Spirit that he would give him if he obeyed that command. You may say that this is the doctrine of good works. Very well, it is. It is a good work to obey God. It is also a necessary condition to the full reception of the Holy Spirit. God will not countenance disobedience. He will not freely give the Spirit to those who freely disobey him. It is only obedient ones that the Holy Spirit can work through and glorify him in. If you want to fully honor God you will fully obey him, and he will honor you by his spirit.

SUNDAY SCHOOL MEETINGS IN HARMONY ASSOCIATION.
I will lecture on Sunday Schools and teaching at 11 a. m. each day at the following times and places. Let the friends of Sunday Schools and children come out to these meetings.

Standing Pine, Leake county, Friday, Aug. 2.
Carthage, Leake county, Saturday, August 3.
Midway, Leake county, Monday, Aug. 5.
New Zion, Leake county, Tuesday, Aug. 6.
Rocky Point, Leake county, Wednesday, Aug. 7.
Conway, Leake county, Thursday, Aug. 8.
New Providence, Leake county, Friday, Aug. 9.
Thomastown, Leake county, Saturday, Aug. 10.
Hebron, Madison county, Sunday, Aug. 11.
Good Hope, Madison county, Monday, Aug. 12.
Hopewell, Attala county, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

B. N. HATCH,
S. S. Evangelist.

REV. WILLIAM MCMURRAY

Has fallen on sleep. He was born in Abbeville District, S. C., Aug. 22, 1832, and died at his home near Yazoo City, Miss., at the advanced age of 72 years and 11 months. He came to this State in 1841, and attended a high school in Madison county for a period of three years, after which he became a student for a time in the institution then known as the Oakland College. In December, 1855, he was married to Miss E. B. Blalock, of Leake county. Unto them was born a large family of children, most of whom are now living.

On this side, while the husband and father has passed to the other shore.
Bro. McMurray was converted and united with the Thomastown Baptist church in August, 1861. Soon after this he began preaching and was ordained to the ministry in April, 1862. The greater part of his ministerial labor was performed in Harmony Association, and doubtless many now living in the enjoyment of the Christian's hope were converted under the preaching of this servant of God.

In January, 1880, he and family came to Yazoo county, and for two years he served Yazoo City church as pastor. In Washington county, as well as in Yazoo, he was abundant in labors and sacrifices. His life-work as a good and faithful minister of Jesus Christ has closed on earth, but is recorded in heaven. It was the privilege of the writer to visit him several times during his long illness, and to talk with him concerning his hope and faith. These I always found bright and strong. And while I went for the purpose of comforting him in his sufferings, I invariably left the home feeling that he had strengthened me. He was a man of strong convictions, but tender-hearted and kind. As a minister, he was loyal to the truth and faithful in preaching it. He shunned not to declare the whole counsel of God. In his home he was true and affectionate. His remains were buried at Center church.

WASHINGTON IN SUMMER.
It is very generally supposed that Congress forms an important element in the life at Washington, and when that body is not in session, the Nation's Capital is, to a large extent, a deserted city. This idea is based largely on the conditions which existed some years ago, before Washington attracted such a large population as it now has. It should be remembered that Washington stands fourth in the list of cities in the United States containing the largest population; the annual growth for the past fifteen years has been about five thousand.

It is therefore evident that a body such as the national legislature which contains eighty-eight members in the upper house, and three hundred and fifty-six in the lower house, cannot have a marked influence in the life of a community of such proportions. It is true that the sessions of Congress usually attract quite a number of

people to Washington who have business with that body, or who are bent merely on pleasure. This fact is apparent in the hotels and sometimes on Pennsylvania avenue, which is the main thoroughfare to the Capitol. It is of course to be expected that the number of people in the hotels, and in the streets, would furnish some evidence that such a body as Congress was in session. It can be readily understood, however, that a large body of people who have their homes here, and are engaged in earning their livelihood; as the destiny of the average citizen in all our American cities, pursue the avocations of their way when Congress is in session or not. In business circles, as well as in social circles, the presence here of members and those who are come here because that body is in session, is recognized, but business and society go on during the recess of Congress as well as during the sessions.

One of the features of modern Washington is the coming here of people of wealth, who have money enough to live here by the year, and the only question with them is the most desirable as a residence. As they have money and leisure, they are of course important elements in society, and coming as they do from all parts of the country, and it might be added, from the world, they give to social life here that cosmopolitan flavor which is apt to be noted by a stranger.

During the summer season the custom prevails in Washington, in other large cities, of spending a few weeks at the various resorts, and at that season, whether Congress is in session or not, Washington is sometimes apt to wear a deserted appearance, especially to those who are accustomed to see the city during the winter months. The usual functions of society here are dispensed with, and as those who remain in the city enjoy a simple intercourse in an easy and simple fashion appropriate to the temperature, which is usually at this time of the year.

In one sense, it may be said that this season all the world is out of town; yet in fact this is not so. Men are constrained by business considerations to remain at home during the summer season in Washington, as well as in other cities, and in many cases their families remain with them. One element of the population, namely, the government employees, enjoy a month's leave with pay, and as a rule the great majority prefer to spend their vacation where they can have a change of climate.

Government employees are eliminated from the population, and there remains a large population here who are engaged in carrying on the business and manufacturing enterprises, now one of the features of the city which is the capital of the nation.

As the summer time is largely the vacation season with people all through the country, the time of visitors is unusually large. They wander through the public buildings and visit the points of interest in and about the city, and no doubt find that Washington rather an enjoyable place to visit even though Congress is not in session.

GEORGIA NEWS.

Baptist affairs in this State are now at flood-tide, so far as revival work is concerned. The crops are now about finished, and the people have leisure to turn their attention to religious matters. So profuse meetings are being held in our country churches, and this will continue until most of them have held special services. Then, very soon the associations will begin to hold their annual gatherings, and this will furnish an opportunity for all the representatives of our public interests to present their respective claims. The agent have the prospect of hard work before them.

A LITTLE EXCITING.
Dr. J. B. Hawthorne, of Atlanta, has lately created a sensation by his criticisms on the "new woman" movement. In very terse English he expressed his views on the subject of women in social clubs and bicycle riding. It is against the latter that he has launched with such force that the whole social fabric has been made to fear and quake. What lever of true womanhood is prepared to say the Dr. is not right? He declares that this new movement began about forty years ago with Mrs. Cady E. Stanton, who is a blatant infidel, and publicly declares that the Bible is a product, the result of a conspiracy entered into by men for the purpose of enslaving women. This vicious woman seems to take it hard that so many women revere the Bible, and accept its teachings, as coming from a benevolent Creator.

EDUCATIONAL.
A great tidal wave of interest in education, seems to be sweeping over the entire State; especially is this true with respect to our Baptist people. Of course Mercer is looked to as the head of this work. The school did better last session, perhaps, than in any year of its existence; and its trustees and

people to Washington who have business with that body, or who are bent merely on pleasure. This fact is apparent in the hotels and sometimes on Pennsylvania avenue, which is the main thoroughfare to the Capitol. It is of course to be expected that the number of people in the hotels, and in the streets, would furnish some evidence that such a body as Congress was in session. It can be readily understood, however, that a large body of people who have their homes here, and are engaged in earning their livelihood; as the destiny of the average citizen in all our American cities, pursue the avocations of their way when Congress is in session or not. In business circles, as well as in social circles, the presence here of members and those who are come here because that body is in session, is recognized, but business and society go on during the recess of Congress as well as during the sessions.

"Cannot be Improved!"
MR. F. E. BAKER,
of California, Tenn.,
—SAYS—
AYER'S HAIR VIGOR
"Having used Ayer's Hair Vigor for some time, I feel that it keeps my hair clean and the hair the best condition. My mother, now sixty years of age, has a fine head of hair as when she was thirty, a fact which she attributes to the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. It thickens the growth of the hair and restores gray hair to its original color. I cannot see how this preparation could be improved."—Mrs. F. E. Baker, Cambridge, Mass.

Ayer's Hair Vigor
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

faculty are now preparing for better work in the future. Affiliated schools are springing up in different parts of the country, and these are preparing young men for college. Dr. J. B. Gambrell, president of Mercer, spent much of his time during the past two years, forming

and has thus laid broad and deep the foundation for a splendid educational system. This important work done, he now feels it best that he should lay aside the active work, as president in the school, and give his time and energy to another important feature of work in the University. So it is stated that Prof. Pollock has been made chairman of the faculty, and the president will now turn his attention to the field, with a view of enlarging the endowment and persuading young men to avail themselves of the advantages offered in Mercer.

OFF FOR AWHILE.

Dr. S. Y. Jamison, of the West End church, Atlanta, and the pastor of the First church, Gainesville, are to sail from New York, August 24, for a three months' trip to the Holy Land. They will accompany the White-Hale party, which goes under the direction of Harry Gaze and Sons, New York. The Gainesville contingent of this party has resigned his pastorate and goes away free from all engagements.

G. H. CARTER.

THAT CATHOLIC LEAGUE.

EDITOR RECORD:—Please grant me space for calling the attention of your readers to an organization recently effected in one of our Northern cities, and noticed in the July 11 issue of the Examiner, one of the leading exponents of our Northern brotherhood. This organization is self-styled, "The League of Catholic Unity." Its membership is interdenominational; representative; and its object, "that of fostering the idea of church unity." In other words, we may well judge the ultimate human idea to be the aggregating of all evangelical denominations into one organic structure of vast proportions and without dissent or schism. To the writer's mind, there is a diabolical side to this question, as will appear a little further on.

The platform adopted by the League, and proposed for adoption by the various Protestant denominations and Baptist churches generally, is as follows:

1. "The Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, as containing all things necessary to salvation, and as being the rule and ultimate standard of faith."
2. "The Apostles' Creed, as the baptismal symbol, and the Nicene Creed, as the sufficient statement of the Christian faith."
3. "The two sacraments ordained by Christ himself—baptism and the Supper of the Lord—ministered with unfailing use of Christ's words of institution, and of the elements ordained by Him."
4. "The Historic Episcopate, locally adapted in the methods of its administration to the varying needs of the nations and peoples, called of God into the unity of the church."

By his criticisms on the "new woman" movement, I very terse English he expressed his views on the subject of women in social clubs and bicycle riding. It is against the latter that he has launched with such force that the whole social fabric has been made to fear and quake. What lever of true womanhood is prepared to say the Dr. is not right? He declares that this new movement began about forty years ago with Mrs. Cady E. Stanton, who is a blatant infidel, and publicly declares that the Bible is a product, the result of a conspiracy entered into by men for the purpose of enslaving women. This vicious woman seems to take it hard that so many women revere the Bible, and accept its teachings, as coming from a benevolent Creator.

A great tidal wave of interest in education, seems to be sweeping over the entire State; especially is this true with respect to our Baptist people. Of course Mercer is looked to as the head of this work. The school did better last session, perhaps, than in any year of its existence; and its trustees and

stages, and through the delusive love-song of sirens into the den and clutches of the beast; or as another has put it, when it is found impossible to burn us to death, it is now proposed to "love us to death." Now, to the writer's mind, this Catholic League is the very acme of the diabolical scheme, and this generation of the church—probably the last of the present dispensation—is now about to be subjected to the greatest trial of the centuries. Mark you, The Examiner, the great exponent of Northern Baptists, says that while it may not succeed on the platform just as it is, "the movement, however, is in the right direction." The right direction, indeed! What is its direction if not manifestly toward the Episcopal church? Thence naturally back into the Roman Catholic? To be a consistent low-church Episcopalian, one must be a high-church Episcopalian; and to be a consistent high-church Episcopalian, one must be a Roman Catholic.

It is presumed that The Examiner voices the sentiment of a large following among Northern Baptists; and yet there are those who have these things in mind, and who have the agonizing thought of the apostasy of the foundation for a splendid educational system. This important work done, he now feels it best that he should lay aside the active work, as president in the school, and give his time and energy to another important feature of work in the University. So it is stated that Prof. Pollock has been made chairman of the faculty, and the president will now turn his attention to the field, with a view of enlarging the endowment and persuading young men to avail themselves of the advantages offered in Mercer.

Fraternally,

T. L. H.

WHO WILL HELP?

The time never is that somebody or some cause is not in need of help. And often he that helps is more blessed than the one receiving help. I want to help Mississippi College. \$1500, Jackson church \$1500, and the State Convention \$1500. I can easily do this if I can secure a little kind co-operation of brethren and sisters that I earnestly ask and would like long appreciate. This is to help me sell speedily 500 copies of that little booklet, "A Light From the East," and the end is reached. If 100 good brethren and sisters would send orders for five copies each, how easy it would be. I am free in saying, the effort would greatly benefit the cause of truth as well as give a little help to the three causes named. The central thought of the book, the millennium coming and reign of Christ, is of all questions the one of

paramount interest to all the followers of Christ at this hour. The admission of Jesus to the disciples is to watch; because in such an hour as they think not their Lord will come. Accumulated and accumulating testimonies proclaim the time near at hand.

Are not men's hearts now failing them? Have not periods times come? Does history furnish a parallel to the affairs of our time? Look at the restless, uneasy, heaving, rapidly moving nations of earth. In different degrees of intensity, feverish anxiety, with mad struggle among the masses for existence, girdles the earth. No nation feels secure, nor can any people be found at rest. Is it not well to read the signs of the times and to study the prophecies that point to events that are rapidly filling up the affairs of the Gentile dispensation and hastening to a climax the forces that are soon to culminate in settling the destiny of Nations? What wonderful moves in the last decade! Far greater must they be in the next. Dear reader, pause, think, pray, study the prophecies; for surely it is no dream, when so many of the good, devout and wise believe that we are hastening to the coming of Christ. But to the question, will not 100 Baptists in Mississippi render this little help, and thus do good in more ways than one? If this is done in reasonable time, for I will donate 500 copies in the same direction, less cost of transportation.

1. Men who go there to trade, do not ask such questions, but with money, and often in an evil way, and few of them with a hope in Christ, brave the ill of the climate. Shall we do less?

2. Why do we of all people talk of doing the work through our home negroes? The other societies keep sending out men and women, and their losses are as great as ours.

3. There are not proper negroes to be had in this country. We want only the very best, morally and by education. Only these will stand. Such cannot be had. Our Board had some experience in Liberia years ago, and a little later, in the Yoruba country, with negroes from this country, and it was, to say the least, not a success. I have no objections to a few first-class negroes being sent out if we can find them, but we cannot afford to withdraw our own efforts.

4. Sending negroes from this country is a little like sending coals to New Castle. We have negroes there without the expense of sending them over, and we can educate them there cheaper than you can here, and in most respects they are quite as good, and in some, better, as they know their

Crawford, Miss.

A. P. COWLAND.

WHERE ARE WE TO FIND OUR FUTURE FARMS AND HOMES.

As people living in the Central West we are gradually awakening to the fact that our great freedom is about exhausted, and instead of looking toward the setting sun for our future farms and homes, we must seek some other quarter. None seems more inviting than the Sunny South. There, the conditions are exceedingly favorable for all classes of people, both rich and poor. In many sections the soil and climate are all that could be desired, and already the tide of emigration, has started South. Free lands can be secured in some sections, but in many cases they can be purchased at such low prices and good terms, and are so exceedingly productive and the chances so good for getting all kinds of crops into market quickly, that a farm paid for, in many cases, is a better investment than one received from Uncle Sam as a free gift. Many of the great railroads now running into the South are offering fine inducements to people seeking farms and homes. The Mobile & Ohio has recently established headquarters at Des Moines, with Mr. W. H. Harrison, Jr. in charge, and will run excursions at stated times over various lines centering at St. Louis and from there to all points on their line. Thus giving the home-seeker a chance for exceedingly low rates. We can see a great future for the South. Another fact is being demonstrated more and more each year that in all great national questions the West and South must go hand in hand as their interests are identical. We should be pleased to publish any communication from former Iowa farmers (now living in the South) about the farms and stock interests in his section. How about the Southern horse? Who can tell us about him?

[The above extract is from the Spirit of the West, published at Des Moines, Ia.]

OF INTEREST CONCERNING AFRICA.

EDITOR BAPTIST RECORD:—At the Convention at Hazlehurst a few questions were asked me in reference to our work in Africa that it might be well for me to answer through your paper.

1. "Are the people in Africa black like our negroes in this country?" I have found out that this question means: "Are not our blackest and ugliest negroes, found in this country, typical African negroes?" I answer, no, they are not of the part where we are laboring. I can't speak for other parts. With exceptions that are found among whites and

blacks in all the world, the people are quite a fine race. They are negroes, of course, but they will compare favorably with the best of their race in this country. There are varying shades of color, from very black to quite light, and red and yellow, and I have seen these varying colors from the same parents. The races farther interior are lighter colored than those on the coast. Our first missionary, Bowen, thought these interior races had been amalgamated with lighter races from Asia in the distant past. There are no mutations, except on the coast, and these are mostly negroes and their descendants from Brazil. We have the albino now and then. He is a white negro, both parents being black. These are worshipped by the natives as gods. They are very disgusting looking objects. The natives of West Central Africa are an intelligent people, quite capable of taking care of themselves in their own way, and those who have been educated have shown that they can take care of themselves in our way too. There are not only well educated people, but very wealthy people on the coast. They have many faults, one of which is, that they are not a thinking people, but I did not set out to tell their faults.

"Would it not be better to send negroes from this country to do the mission work, since the climate is so fatal to white people?"

1. Men who go there to trade, do not ask such questions, but with money, and often in an evil way, and few of them with a hope in Christ, brave the ill of the climate. Shall we do less?

2. Why do we of all people talk of doing the work through our home negroes? The other societies keep sending out men and women, and their losses are as great as ours.

3. There are not proper negroes to be had in this country. We want only the very best, morally and by education. Only these will stand. Such cannot be had. Our Board had some experience in Liberia years ago, and a little later, in the Yoruba country, with negroes from this country, and it was, to say the least, not a success. I have no objections to a few first-class negroes being sent out if we can find them, but we cannot afford to withdraw our own efforts.

4. Sending negroes from this country is a little like sending coals to New Castle. We have negroes there without the expense of sending them over, and we can educate them there cheaper than you can here, and in most respects they are quite as good, and in some, better, as they know their

Crawford, Miss.

A. P. COWLAND.

SLEEP & REST

For Skin Tortured

BABIES
And Tired
MOTHERS

In One Application of

Citricura

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT.—Warm baths with CITRICURA SOAP, gentle application CITRICURA OINTMENT, and mild doses of CITRICURA RESOLVENT (the new blood purifier).

own language and people. The only advantage the negro from this country would have over the white man would be climate, and that he would not have this. His black skin would be no advantage to him, but the white man would have the best of it in this, as the raw natives fear and respect the white man. But if our Board can find two or three good negroes who can be trusted, and can furnish

white missionaries, I am quite willing to have the trial made. But I feel certain that we cannot withdraw the white missionary without harm to our work. I would gladly withdraw if I could see it best, for I have had enough of Africa to be unwilling, unnecessarily, to put my head in the halter. I love my work and magnify my office, but because I love my Lord, and I believe he wants me there. No man or woman can stay in Africa on the romance or sentiment of missions, for these will be knocked out of him the first year. I believe that nothing but the conviction that God has called him, and his love to the Lord, will hold him.

"What kind of a climate is it?" Always warm; no winter. Seasons, wet and dry. Variation of temperature, about 25 degrees in the whole year. Highest temperature in the shade, about 95 degrees. Lowest, about 70 degrees. Most of the time there is a refreshing breeze from the sea; but the sun is exceedingly powerful. I have seen men who had rashly exposed themselves a couple of hours, go down with a severe fever the same day.

"Why unhealthy?" I don't know, unless from continued heat and the rank vegetation. The fact remains. We must leave the country every two or three years, or suffer the consequences. In the interior the country is high and a little swampy, and it is healthier than on the coast, but here too we have fevers, and there have been deaths.

I have answered these questions as best I can, and I fear my letter is too long. I beg the friends to pray for our work, support our work, and pray that God will give us two mission families soon, if it be his will. Yours in Christ,

C. E. SMITH.
Roeland, Ia., July 26, 1895.
(Good; write again.—Ede.)

\$200.00 GIVEN

FOR SELLING "FORTY YEARS IN CHINA" BY REV. R. H. GRAVES, D. D.

This book, "Forty Years in China," by Rev. R. H. Graves, D. D., the veteran missionary, is now ready. The publishers, R. H. Woodward Company, Baltimore, offer \$200.00 to anyone who will sell 200 copies in three months. It is beautifully illustrated, and is sold at the low price of \$1.50. A part of the proceeds from sale of book will be given by the publishers to Foreign Missions. Agents are meeting with splendid success in selling it, often taking ten orders a day. In addition to giving the \$200.00, other liberal offers are made. A \$100.00 bicycle is given for selling in three months 80 copies, a rare opportunity for a pastor to secure a wheel. A \$200.00 Estey organ is given, for selling 110 copies in three months, a splendid chance for a church or society to secure an organ. A liberal commission is given for selling a

missionary societies can make arrangements to get special terms for selling this book if the proceeds are given to missions. Write at once to publishers. Full information and outfit sent for 50c in stamps.

and 13c

HOW TO GET GOOD TEACHERS.

School Boards, Colleges, or Families, can obtain the names of efficient teachers free of charge by writing Professor J. M. Dewberry, Manager of THE SCHOOL AGENCY, Birmingham, Ala., stating the kind of teacher wanted, the position to be filled, salary and other particulars. This agency is endorsed and patronized by the leading educators and institutions of the South and Southwest.

For CIRCULARS or successful teachers desiring enrollment should write for circulars.

BELLS AT HALF PRICE.

The C. S. Bell

